

## Church Debts Paid Off

In many places church organizations are having the church members take out Savings Club Cards, payable to the church. In this way a large sum is easily raised, and the members do not miss the money. Suppose only 50 members took out the "Two-Cent Card," then the church would have \$820 plus interest on Dec. 14, 1914. We will be glad to cooperate with any fraternal order or church society which desires this plan explained to them.

Cards can be taken out at any time by paying back dues

## The Newberry Savings Bank

Newberry, South Carolina.

### GOVERNOR BLEASE STATES HIS POSITION ON ISSUES

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.)

dren an education, to take from the control of the parents their children and place them in the hands of some one who is highly educated in books, but whom God in some way, and for some wise reason, has woefully neglected in supplying common sense to.

Of course I am opposed to compulsory education, and so is every other man who is a true democrat and who believes in the God-given right of letting all people control their own children. I have never yet seen or heard a respectable or common sense argument in favor of compulsory education. It comes from those who expect to receive higher salaries by it, or to be financially benefited, or else from some narrow-minded bigot who has made a failure in raising his own children and whose children have brought shame to his face in many instances, and now wants to attempt to raise somebody else's.

Of course there are some good people who are in favor of compulsory education, but they are being misled and misguided, and if the opportunity were given them to hear the matter impartially and fairly discussed, it would not be long before they would be found on the side of democracy, and opposing this outrageous system.

Fourth. Taxation. My views on this subject are so well known that it is hardly necessary to say more than I favor a lower State and county levy, and a more economical administration of the affairs of our State.

Fifth. The Fortner bill, or a similar measure, that will prevent white people from teaching negroes in any school or college of this State.

Of course I favor the Fortner bill, and I have presented my reason therefor fully in the past, and shall do so in the future.

Sixth. A flat rate of two cents per mile on all railroads in South Carolina. I have always favored that, as my record in the house and in the senate, and as governor, will show.

I have saved the State several times my salary each year during my administration. I have done this in various ways. I have returned each year into the State treasury from the contingent fund of the governor's office and from law and order fund a large part of the \$10,000 appropriated for these purposes, practicing close economy in the handling of the affairs of the office. I have saved the State many thousands of dollars in my handling of requisitions, and in refusing to offer useless rewards, and by the revoking of all commissions of notaries public, I rid the State of many negro officials, and at the same time have placed into the State treasury about \$10,000. Recently I discovered that a negro was holding an office as a member of a board of school trustees in Beaufort. I called by wire a meeting of the State Board of education, a resolution was passed demanding that he be turned out, and we got rid of him. If there is any negro now holding office in South Carolina, other than under the United States government, I don't know it, and if I were in the United States senate I would make a hard fight to have the United States government give these positions that are now held in this State by negroes to our white people.

In addition to these matters, I have saved the State thousands of dollars by my veto of extravagant appropriations. At the last session of the general assembly I sent the following veto message on appropriations:

MESSAGE NO.—  
State of South Carolina. Executive Chamber.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I herewith return to you without my signature, house bill No. 1405 (senate N. 1066), act No. 334, general appropriation bill, 1914.

I do not veto the entire act, but in a good many instances to sign it would be inconsistent with my pledges to the people of the State, and, therefore, while I do not disapprove of all the items of the bill, I mention specifically herein those which I disapprove.

It is currently rumored, in fact, I have received it as coming from the body itself, that some senators agreed among themselves that the bill as it came from the house was very large, and that, judging him by his past record, the governor would veto many of the items therein, and that it was best for the senate to cut out of the bill all it possibly could, even if some senators had to vote against things that they favored, in order to make it appear that the senate had saved the taxpayers thousands of dollars, thereby not giving to the governor the opportunity to be sustained in his vetoes and have him and his party given the credit of the reduction.

I am glad that that part of the senate has learned a lesson, and I am satisfied that the people of this State will approve of their wisdom in this course which they have taken, even though it should take a "temporary political play," as one of them described it, from the governor. The governor is perfectly satisfied if the people are saved the money during his administration, whether it be done by the house or by the senate, by his friends or his opponents. His first idea is the interest and benefits of the people of his State. However, if you will notice the senate votes, you will find that if it had not been for the governor's friends in that body, many of these items would not have been cut out.

Thanks to the senate! The governor's only regret is that they did not learn this lesson three years earlier.

I have requested the general assembly, at each session since I have been governor, to itemize all of their appropriations, and not to put small items together, and make a large lump sum, without a proper explanation of what the individual items are. Particularly have I requested this in regard to the appropriations for your higher institutions of learning, because, as I have pointed out, under the head of "maintenance," for instance, I am, and there, for instance, so many thousand dollars is placed, and if I should veto that item, and you sustain that veto, it might cause serious injury to that particular institution. But if you were to do as I have asked you to do—make these items separate—then I could veto individual items, and to sustain those vetoes would not injure the institution, and at the same time would protect the people from this excessive taxation. I wish it were so—and I think the constitutional convention made a mistake when it failed so to provide—that the governor should have the power to reduce particular items. For instance, when you

say, "for maintenance, \$10,000,000," the power should be given to the executive, instead of voting that to say, "reduce 'for maintenance' from \$100,000 to say, to illustrate, \$75,000." This would prevent the annual hue and cry which is made, "If you sustain this veto you injure the institution." If it were in my power to exercise this discretion I could, without injury to any institution in the State, or any department of the State government, save the people on this appropriation bill many thousands of dollars. And when I requested of you to itemize these appropriations I knew what I was doing. Those of you who now have been caught in this trap will have to answer to your people, and if some of you are not careful, the people are going to say you were weighed in the balance and found wanting.

Many of you pledged on the stump to reduce taxes. You stood up before the people and said you were against the creation of useless offices; that you were against the raising of the tax levy; that you were in favor of cutting down expenses. The people took your word for it, and they elected you to the general assembly. Now, what have you done?

First, look at your county levy. Have you raised the salaries of any of your county officers? Have you increased the expenses of your county government? Have you increased your county levy?

Second, look at the State levy? Are you turning out an increased appropriation bill, or have you reduced the appropriation bill? Are you giving higher institutions of learning and your State departments more money or less money? Is your State levy higher or lower than it was before? Add your State levy to your individual county levy and ask yourselves the question, have I kept my promises made to the people at the county campaign meetings in 1912? If your answer is "no," then ask yourselves the question, "How am I going to account to my people for this increased county levy and this increased State levy?" Fortunately for you, the governor is vetoing some of this bill, and you have yet the opportunity to save yourselves with your people and redeem your pledges.

Now, listen: Where are the advocates of these higher appropriations, who appear before your committees, going to be in the campaign this summer? Are they going before your people, as they did before your committee, and advocate your re-election? Are they themselves going to vote for you? Or is it a case of "get all we can out of them now; to political oblivion with them hereafter?" Those of you who expect to run for higher offices will certainly have these things put up to you all over the State. Those of you who are going to run for re-election have certainly got men at home now watching you who want your jobs, and the fact that you have raised this tax levy so fearfully high, and the fact that you have passed such an extravagant appropriation bill, is going to be put right square up to you, and some of you

## A Drop in China and Nothing Broken But the Price

I have added to my stock of China, several open stock patterns from which you can buy one or a hundred pieces and make up a dinner set to suit yourself.

I will handle these patterns regular, so you can always replace a broken piece.

I have eight 100 piece Dinner Sets that I am closing out very cheap to make room for this stock.

It's a good time now to peep into the China Closet and see whether the Dinnerware needs replenishing.

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## P. E. WAY'S

The People's Drug Store.

944 Main St.

Newberry, S. C.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.)

### Cheap Excursion Rates

From Coupon Points via Charleston & Western Carolina railway to Jacksonville, Fla., account U. C. V. reunion May 6-8, 1914. For rates, etc., call on Coupon Ticket Agents or write Ernest Williams, General Passenger Agent, 829 Broad St., Augusta, Ga.

### WESLEY'S

Will cure your Rheumatism, neuralgia, Headache, Stomachic, Colic, Cramps, Bruises, Cuts or Burns, All Sores, Stings of Insects, etc. A Seismic Analgesic, used internally and externally. Price 25c.



### COLDS & LaGRIPPE

3 or 6 doses 366 will break up a case of Chills & Fever, Colds & LaGrippe; it acts on the liver more than Colic and does not griped those dry. Price 25c.

### NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that I will make a final settlement of the estate of J. J. Schumpert, deceased, on the 28th day of April, 1914, in the Probate Court for the county of Newberry, S. C., and will immediately thereafter apply for letters of discharge as such administratrix.

All persons holding claims against said estate will file same on or before that date.

Sue E. Schumpert, Administratrix.

March 26, 1914.

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## Mayes' Bugicide for Spring Cleaning

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